Gazette of the United States.

[No. LXV.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1789. [Publiſhed on Wedneſday and Saturday.]

PLAN
Of the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.
(A NATIONAL PAPER.)

Publiſhed at the SEAT *of the* NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.
CONTAINING,

I. EARLY and authentic Accounts of the PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS—its LAWS, ACTS, and RESOLUTIONS, communicated ſo as to form an *HISTORY of the TRANSACTIONS of the NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.*

II. IMPARTIAL SKETCHES of the DEBATES of CONGRESS.

III. ESSAYS on the great ſubjects of Government; alſo upon the *national* and *local* Rights of the AMERICAN CITIZENS, as founded upon the National or State Conſtitutions; alſo upon every other Subject, which may appear ſuitable for newſpaper diſcuſſion.

IV. A SERIES of PARAGRAPHS, calculated to catch the "LIVING MANNERS AS THEY RISE," and to point the public attention to Objects that have an important reference to *domeſtic, ſocial* and *public happineſs.*

V. The Intereſts of the United States as connected with their literary Inſtitutions—religious and moral Objects—Improvements in Science, Arts, EDUCATION and HUMANITY—their foreign Treaties, Alliances, Connections, &c.

VI. Every *ſpecies* of INTELLIGENCE, which may affect the *commercial, agricultural, manufacturing*, or *political* INTERESTS of the AMERICAN NATION.

VII. A CHAIN of DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

VIII. A SERIES of FOREIGN ARTICLES of INTELLIGENCE.

X. The STATE of the FUNDS—Courſes of Exchange—Prices Current, &c.

CONDITIONS.

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The price to Subſcribers (excluſive of poſtage) THREE DOLLARS *pr. annum.*

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SUBSCRIPTIONS

Will be received in all the capital towns upon the Continent; alſo at No. 9, Maiden-Lane, *near the* Oſwego-Market, New-York.

To the PUBLIC.

AT this important Criſis, the ideas that fill the mind, are pregnant with Events of the greateſt magnitude—to ſtrengthen and complete the UNION of the States—to extend and protect their COMMERCE, under *equal* Treaties yet to be formed—to explore and arrange the NATIONAL FUNDS—to reſtore and eſtabliſh the PUBLIC CREDIT—and *ALL* under the auſpices of an untried Syſtem of Government, will require the ENERGIES of the Patriots and Sages of our Country—*Hence the propriety of encreaſing the Mediums of Knowlege and Information.*

AMERICA, from this period, begins a new Era in her national exiſtence—"THE WORLD IS ALL BEFORE HER"—The wiſdom and folly—the miſery and proſperity of the EMPIRES, STATES, and KINGDOMS, which have had their day upon the great Theatre of Time, and are now no more, ſuggeſt the moſt important Mementos—Theſe, with the rapid ſeries of Events, in which our own Country has been ſo deeply intereſted, have taught the enlightened Citizens of the United States, that FREEDOM and GOVERNMENT—LIBERTY and LAWS, are inſeparable.

This Conviction has led to the adoption of the New Conſtitution; for however, VARIOUS the Sentiments, reſpecting the MERITS of this Syſtem, all GOOD MEN are agreed in the neceſſity that exiſts, of an EFFICIENT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

A paper, therefore, eſtabliſhed upon NATIONAL, INDEPENDENT, and IMPARTIAL PRINCIPLES—which ſhall take up the premiſed Articles, upon a COMPETENT PLAN, it is preſumed, will be highly intereſting, and meet with public approbation and patronage.

The Editor of this Publication is determined to leave no avenue of informaton unexplored:—He ſolicits the aſſiſtance of Perſons of leiſure and abilities—which, united with his own aſſiduity, he flatters himſelf will render the Gazette of the United States not unworthy general encouragement——and is, with due reſpect, the public's humble ſervant, *THE EDITOR.*

POSTSCRIPT.

SEVEN Months have now elapſed ſince this paper was uſhered into exiſtence—how far the ſpirit of the plan has been exhibited, and adhered to, is not for the Editor to ſay.—A generous and candid public has awarded its approbation, by a ſubſcription which is ſaid to be more extenſive than uſual on ſimilar occaſions.—An acknowledgement of the favor is therefore due from the publiſher.—The expence attending an undertaking of this kind is always great; in the preſent inſtance, it has not been counterbalanced by any of the cuſtomary receipts on account of advertiſements—the object being an extenſive circulation, the Editor conceiving that their inſertion would have counteracted that part of his plan, has never admitted any. This conſideration if it was neceſſary to be ſuggeſted, would point out the importance of punctuality on the part of the ſubſcribers—it appears to have been very generally attended to, as the payments have been unuſually prompt.

It is neceſſary to obſerve that the number of names which have honored the ſubſcription, is not ſufficient to defray the expence of the publication, and to afford the Editor a competent ſupport, on a ſuppoſition that the whole ſhould be collected.—Additional ſubſcriptions are therefore ſolicited; and when it is conſidered, that the paper is new in its conſtruction; contains intelligence of the moſt intereſting nature; abounds with more originality than any other periodical publication; and, viewed as a miſcellany, is cheaper than any magazine, regiſter, &c. it can not be doubted but that it will receive an adequate patronage.

The Editor is determined to proſecute the publication, upon its original principles: He hopes to make it more intereſting, by the communications of his ingenious correſpondents: He ſolicits the aid of every friend to ſcience, freedom and government: And ſuch ſpeculations as bear a friendly aſpect to the peace, honor and proſperity of our riſing nation, will be received with gratitude by the public's humble ſervant

JOHN FENNO.

NEW-YORK, *Nov.* 14, 1789.

EXTRACT

THE tempeſt of the ſoul, like that of the elements, can endure but for a ſeaſon. Time ſmooths the furrows of misfortune: for hope diveſted of a darling object, like a bird deprived of one friendly ſpray, flies to another; and looks forward to new ſources of enjoyment.—Happy temperament of Human nature, that like the yielding ſtalk, bends to the rough blaſts of misfortune, and again reſumes its wonted ſtation, prepared for new incidents, to compleat the varied, checquered ſcene.—So true are the words of inſpiration, *Sorrow may continue for a night, but joy cometh in the morning.*

THE TABLET.——No. LXV.

"Among the learned, there are ſome perſons of art and addreſs, that can mind their ſtudies without neglecting the world."

MEN who devote their lives to the purſuit of literature are apt to contract habits of ſpleen and petulance. The effect of ſteady contemplation is to exhauſt the ſpirits, and create an indifference for thoſe pleaſures and amuſements, with which the bulk of mankind are captivated. It is to be regretted that learned men ſhould fall into ſuch an error; becauſe it is not only detrimental to their own happineſs, but abates the ſatisfaction and advantage, that their attainments would otherwiſe afford to other people.

The faciſnating influence of literature, unleſs counteracted by a diverſified intercourſe with ſociety, almoſt unavoidably produces pedantry of manners. There is perhaps no effectual remedy againſt this inconvenience. It will be ſaid, that men muſt either lay aſide their literary purſuits, or they muſt ſubmit to the habits that grow out of a life of ſtudy and contemplation. This idea however ſhould not be too implicitly adopted.—The importance of a cheerful deportment, and engaging manners is ſo great and conſpicuous, that it is worth while to examine, whether they are not more compatible, than uſually happens, with characters who are diſtinguiſhed for ſcience and reflection. The fault lies principally with thoſe who have the management of youth, at the period when they commence their ſtudiee. It is ſuppoſed eſſential, by way of exciting emulation, that the ſtudents ſhould ſpeak in a different dialect from other people, and aſſume a ſtyle of behavior peculiar to themſelves. This practice, in a little time, begets a pride of character, which it is difficult afterwards to wear off. Thoſe lads, who on retiring from their ſtudies, enter into commercial or other purſuits that carry them into a variety of company, may get the better of the faults of their education, and learn to feel and act like other people. But thoſe, who take a profeſſion that requires a continuance in their reſearches after ſcience, may retain the pride and formality acquired at an academy, through every ſubſequent period of life. After a few years ſedentary employment, they loſe their reliſh for exerciſe and for ſcenes of mirth and pleaſantry, and before they are aware of it, fall a prey to ſullen, melancholy ſpirits.

It is practicable, I ſhould imagine, to excite an emulation for learning, without running into the errors I have deſcribed. There are many inſtances of men who combine great knowledge in the arts and ſciences with a polite addreſs and accommodating manners. This ſhews that thoſe properties are not, in the nature of things, doomed to a ſeparation. It furniſhes likewiſe a ſtrong preſumption, that it is owing to injudicious management that they are ſo often ſeparated. The Students at an academy or univerſity ſhould be cautioned againſt affectation in their language or behavior. Pride never aſſumes a more ſilly or a more uſeleſs ſhape, than it diſcovers in the peculiarities of learned men. It ſometimes elevates them above an attention to thoſe rules of propriety in common affairs, that are ſo well calculated to render men happy and agreeable. How common a thing is it, to ſee men ſtored with rich treaſures of knowledge, who are totally deſtitute of prudence and common ſenſe! This is often and in a great meaſure occaſioned by falſe notions imbibed in education. The ſelf-ſufficient ſtudent believes it ſullies his dignity to think upon ſuch ſubjects, or follow ſuch practices as are in vogue with the great run of mankind. He therefore may be more learned, but he is, in reality, leſs wiſe, leſs happy, and leſs uſeful, than thoſe he affects to deſpiſe.

IN HOLLAND,

The moſt flagrant violences are ſtill committed by the favourers of the *Stadtholder*, on the patriotic party.—The conſequences have been murder, and depredations on property: And the common order of people are ſo infatuated in favour of the *Houſe of Orange*, that the eſtabliſhment of a *Deſpotiſm* is an event as much expected, as it will be eaſy to effect.

IN ENGLAND,

Every thing remains tranquil. The proſperity of this nation appears progreſſing—its commerce extending—and we hope its liberality and enlarged policy increaſing.

THE TURKS,

It is ſaid, in the German papers, have been defeated in two pitched battles, with the loſs of ſeveral thouſands in each: But it is ſuſpected, that theſe battles have exiſtence only in the *Vienna* Gazette.

NEW-YORK, November 25.

In the SYNOD of the Reformed DUTCH CHURCH in North America.

New-York, October 9, 1789.

"An ADDRESS to the Preſident of the United States of America, was prepared agreeably to the reſolution of Synod, and read; which being approved of, it was ordered that the Rev. Profeſſor LIVINGSTON, the Rev. Dr. LINN; the Rev. Mr. KUYPERS, the Rev. Mr. LOUW, DIRCK LEFFERTS, Eſq; the Hon. ISAAC ROSEVELT, Eſq; the Hon. RICHARD VARICK, Eſq; Mr. HENRY ROOME; and the Hon. JOHN VANDERBILT, Eſq; do ſign the ſame, and preſent it to the Preſident in the name and behalf of the Synod."

The Addreſs, which was delayed, an account of the Preſident's abſence, was preſented on Thurſday laſt, and is as follows.

To the PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES,

SIR,

THE Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church in North America, embrace the occaſion of their annual ſeſſion, being the firſt ſince your appointment, to preſent you their ſincere congratulations, and to join in that great and general joy teſtified by all deſcriptions of citizens on your acceptance of the higheſt office in the nation.

We cannot forbear expreſſing our gratitude to God for preſerving your valuable life amidſt ſo many dangers till this time;—for inſpiring you with a large portion of the martial ſpirit, and forming you alſo for the milder and more agreeable arts of government and peace;—for endowing you with great virtues, and calling them into exerciſe by great events;—for diſtinguiſhing you with honors, and giving you remarkable prudence and moderation;—and for making your extraordinary talents the more conſpicuous, uſeful, and durable, by ſuperinducing the noble ornament of humility. Your country has, with one voice, atteſted your excellence by inviting you again to public life, and you have confirmed its judgment by returning to freſh ſcenes and toils after you had retired to the ſhade from the burden and heat of a long day.

Among the many ſignal interpoſitions of Divine Providence, we remark the late important change in the general government; a change neither effected by accident, nor impoſed by force; but adopted in the boſom of peace, after a free and mature deliberation; and in which a people widely extended, and various in their habits, are united beyond the moſt raiſed expectations. In theſe reſpects the United States of America ſtand ſingle among all the nations of the earth. Other revolutions may have been more diverſified and ſplendid, but none more honorable to human nature, and none ſo likely to produce ſuch happy effects. This government being now completely organized, and all its departments filled, we truſt that God will give wiſdom to its councils, and juſtice to its adminiſtration; and that we ſhall at length realize thoſe bleſſings which animated our hopes through a difficult and ruinous war.

To our conſtant prayers for the welfare of our country, and of the whole human race, we ſhall eſteem it our duty and happineſs, to unite our earneſt endeavors to promote the pure and undefiled Religion of Chriſt; for as this ſecures eternal felicity to men in a future ſtate, ſo we are perſuaded that good Chriſtians will always be good citizens, and that where righteouſneſs prevails among individuals, the nation will be great and happy. Thus while juſt government protects all in their religious rights, true religion affords to government its ſureſt ſupport.

We implore the Lord God to be your ſun and ſhield. May your adminiſtration be proſperous. May the bleſſings of millions come upon you, and your name be grateful to all poſterity. Above all, may you finiſh your courſe with joy, be numbered among the redeemed of the Lord, and enter into everlaſting reſt.

New-York, October 9, 1779.

In the Name and by the Order of the Synod.

JOHN H. LIVINGSTON,
WILLIAM LINN,
GERADUS A. KUYPERS,
PETER LOUW,
DIRCK LEFFERTS,
ISAAC ROSEVELT,
RICHARD VARICK,
HENRY ROOME.

To which Addreſs the Preſident was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer,

To the SYNOD of the REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH *in* NORTH-AMERICA.

GENTLEMEN,

I RECEIVE with a grateful heart your pious and affectionate addreſs; and with truth declare to you that no circumſtance of my life has affected me more ſenſibly, or produced more pleaſing emotions than the friendly congratulations and ſtrong aſſur-

ances of support which I have received from my fellow-citizens of all descriptions, upon my election to the Presidency of these United States.

I fear, Gentlemen, your goodness has led you to form too exalted an opinion of my virtues and merits.—If such talents as I possess have been called into action by great events, and those events have terminated happily for our country, the glory should be ascribed to the manifest interposition of an over-ruling Providence. My military services have been abundantly recompenced by the flattering approbation of a grateful people; and if a faithful discharge of my civil duties can ensure a like reward, I shall feel myself richly compensated for any personal sacrifice I may have made, by engaging again in public life.

The citizens of the United States of America have given as signal a proof of their wisdom and virtue in framing and adopting a constitution of government without bloodshed or the intervention of force, as they, upon a former occasion, exhibited to the world of their valor, fortitude and perseverance;--and it must be a pleasing circumstance to every friend of good order and social happiness, to find that our new government is gaining strength and respectability among the citizens of this country in proportion as its operations are known and its effects felt.

You, Gentlemen act the part of pious Christians, and good citizens, by your prayers and exertions to preserve that harmony and good will among men, which must be the basis of every political establishment;—and I readily join with you, that "while just Government protects all in their re-"ligious rights, true religion affords to govern-"ment its surest support."

I am deeply impressed with your good wishes for my present and future happiness; and I beseech the Almighty to take you under his special care. G. WASHINGTON.

ADDRESS of the EXECUTIVE of New-Hampshire to THE PRESIDENT of the United States of AMERICA.

SIR,

AMIDST the applause and gratulations of millions, suffer the Executive of New-Hampshire, with grateful hearts to approach you, Sir, and hail your welcome to this northern State—to a government whose metropolis was at an early stage of the late war, by your vigilance and attention saved from destruction; and the whole of which was at an after period rescued from impending ruin, by that valor and prudence which eventually wrought out the salvation of our common country, and gave birth to the American Empire. Deeply impressed with the remembrance of those important events, you will permit us to say, that amongst the vast multitude of your admirers, there is not a people who hold your talents and your virtues in higher veneration than the inhabitants of New-Hampshire. We beg you, Sir, to accept our most cordial thanks for the honor done to this State, by your more than welcome visit at this time. And that you will believe we shall not cease to unite our most fervent prayers, with those of our American brethren, that you may be continued a lasting blessing to our nation, and long, very long, be suffered to rule in peace, over those whom you have protected and defended in war. In behalf of the Council,

JOHN SULLIVAN.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 3, 1789.

The President was pleased to return the following Answer.

To the Honorable the EXECUTIVE of the State of New-Hampshire.

ALLOW me, Gentlemen, to assure you, that grateful as my heart is for the affectionate regards, which my fellow-citizens have manifested towards me, it has at no time been more sensibly impressed with a consciousness of their goodness, than on the present occasion.

I am truly thankful for your expressions of attachment to my person, and approbation of my conduct—and I reciprocate your good wishes with unfeigned affection.

In exercising the vigilance and attention, with which you are pleased to compliment my military command, I did no more than what inclination prompted, and duty enjoined. In discharging the duties of my civil appointment, I can sincerely promise, that the love of my country will be the ruling influence of my conduct.

The success which has hitherto attended our united efforts, we owe to the gracious interposition of Heaven—and to that interposition let us, gratefully, ascribe the praise of victory, and the blessings of peace.

May the State, in whose councils you worthily preside, be happy under your administration—and may you, Gentlemen, partake of the blessings which your endeavors are intended to bestow.

G. WASHINGTON.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC,

From the Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, and the Relief of free Negroes, unlawfully held in bondage.

IT is with peculiar satisfaction we assure the friends of humanity, that in prosecuting the design of our association, our endeavours have proved successful, far beyond our most sanguine expectations.

Encouraged by this success, and by the daily progress of that luminous and benign spirit of liberty, which is diffusing itself throughout the world; and humbly hoping for the continuance of the divine blessing on our labours, we have ventured to make an important addition to our original plan, and do therefore, earnestly solicit the support and assistance, of all who can feel the tender emotions of sympathy and compassion, or relish the exalted pleasure of beneficence.

Slavery is such an attrocious debasement of human nature, that its very extirpation, if not performed with solicitous care, may sometimes open a source of serious evils.

The unhappy man who has long been treated as a brute animal, too frequently sinks beneath the common standard of the human species. The galling chains that bind his body, do also fetter his intellectual faculties, and impair the social affections of the heart. Accustomed to move like a mere machine, by the will of a master, reflection is suspended; he has not the power of choice; and reason and conscience have but but little influence over his conduct; because he is chiefly governed by the passion of fear. He is poor and friendless—perhaps worn out by extreme labor, age and disease.

Under such circumstances, freedom may often prove a misfortune to himself, and prejudicial to society.

Attention to emancipated black people, it is therefore to be hoped, will become a branch of our national police; but as far as we contribute to promote this emancipation, so far that attention is evidently a serious duty, incumbent on us, and which we mean to to discharge to the best of our judgment and abilities.

To instruct; to advise; to qualify those who have been restored to freedom, for the exercise and enjoyment of civil liberty. To promote in them habits of industry; to furnish them with employments suited to their age, sex, talents, and other circumstances; and to procure their children an education calculated for their future situation in life. These are the great outlines of the annexed plan, which we have adopted, and which we conceive will essentially promote the public good, and the happiness of these our hitherto too much neglected fellow creatures.

A plan so extensive cannot be carried into execution, without considerable pecuniary resources, beyond the present ordinary funds of the society. We hope much from the generosity of enlightened and benevolent freemen, and will gratefully receive any donations or subscriptions for this purpose, which may be made to our treasurer, *James Starr*, or to *James Pemberton*, chairman of our committee of correspondence.

Signed by order of the Society.

B. FRANKLIN, *President.*

Philadelphia, 9th of November, 1789.

(The Plan in our next.)

NEW-YORK, Nov. 25.

Sunday evening last arrived the ship Montgomery, Capt. BUNYAN, from London, after a very short passage; in which came passengers, Col. TRUMBULL, WILLIAM HILLHOUSE, Esq. Mr. DEAS, of S. CAROLINA, and Mr. HYDE and lady.

By the Montgomery, we have accounts of the transactions in France, of a later date than what has come to hand by any former conveyance, These accounts are contradictory to each other; but, in general the following facts may be relied on:

ON the arrival of the regiment de Flanders at Versailles, an entertainment as usual was given by the officers of the Guade de corps &c. to the officers of the regiment de Flanders. After this festivity had continued some time, on the appearance of the King and Queen from the gallery, there was a cry of Vive le Roy et Vive le Reine: on which the officers, and those of the Swiss guards (who were likewise present, as if by a pre-concerted plan) pulled the national cockades from their hats, treading them under their feet; and having black cockades at hand, they were immediately distributed, and supplied the place of the red and blue. An account of this soon reached Paris, and occasioned a general discontent. The people Assembled for two or three days, without any decisive measures, till the fourth day after the transaction at Versailles, when a large body without any head, sat out from Paris for that place, and soon after the Marquis de la Fayette marched at the head of about twenty thousand of the Paris militia. On their arrival at Versailles, they found three regiments drawn up to receive them; but on being ordered to fire, the regiment de Flanders clubbed their firelocks, and went over to the Marquis—the Swiss regiment refused to fire, and stood motionless—and the guarde de corps were soon dispersed, flying for shelter to whatever covert they could find. The Marquis immediately waited on the King and Queen, informing them that to satisfy the people, and to avoid worse consequences, they must remove to Paris. They were accordingly on their way; but so great was the croud, that they were eight hours in going from Versailles to Paris.

The transactions at Versailles appeared to have been intended as a prelude to some more serious efforts on the part of royalty; as it was supposed, and we apprehend justly supposed, that the regiments then under the eye of the King, would not have ventured on such a measure, to insult the national cockade, without the assurance of some powerful support, and even without the consent of their superiors. The equivocation of the King to the application of the National Assembly, requesting his assent to their articles or plan of a constitution, first gave rise to such a surmise, which subsequent facts have corroborated.

The National Assembly have resolved to remove likewise to Paris: where it is hoped their deliberations will be conducted with more unanimity and dispatch; for we are sorry to say that there appears in many of the members of that body a disposition to delay, protract and embarrass every measure at a time when the public exigence requires a contrary conduct from every friend to his country. The clergy in particular come under the imputation of duplicity; and it is tho't there must be a few more examples of severity before the abettors of despotism will be induced to relinquish the share of public plunder which has fallen to them.—There is a report that there has since been a proscription of a number of these prevaricating gentry; but the truth of this is not sufficiently ascertained.

It is thought that the removal of the King to Paris may be attended with beneficial effects; as it may remove from him evil counsellors, and shew the folly of opposing the general wish, and that spirit which asserts the long neglected rights of human nature, against the encroachments of prerogative.

Further advices by Capt. Bunyan state,—That the Turks and Swedes have concluded a Convention in which they reciprocally agree not to listen separately to propositions of peace with their common enemy—That the Prince de Cobourg has gained another Victory over the Turks in conjunction with the Russian General—having on the 22 Sept. defeated the Ottoman Army of 90000 men, under the command of the Grand Vizier—4000 being left dead on the field—the loss of the victors being only 200 killed and wounded!!—That another victory had been obtained by Prince Repnin a Russian General—and that the outworks and suburbs of Belgrade had been carried—That the Russian fleet has defeated the Swedish and taken several ships of the line from them—That the Austrian Netherlands intend to throw themselves in to the Arms of France, as soon as the commotions of that kingdom are settled—That the petty Princes of Germany are taking measures to prevent revolutions in their territories—That the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt has fled out of his dominions, and a price is set upon his head—That the Prince Max, brother to the Duke Deux Pents has been killed by one of his subjects—That a tumult has lately happened at Lisbon, but was soon appeazed without bloodshed—That there has been an insurrection in Corsica—but a compleat revolution is not effected—That great numbers of refugees from France had arrived in Spain—That the Spanish Gazettes are prohibited from giving any accounts of French Affairs, &c. &c.

PARIS, Oct. 8.

This day their Most Christian Majesties received the foreign Ministers at the Thuilleries, as did Monsieur and Madame at the palace of Luxembourg.

The National Assembly still sits at Versailles, till room is prepared for their reception at the Louvre. On the 5th the King gave his sanction to those articles of the Constitution, and Droits de l'homme, which had been presented to his Majesty by the assembly.

Oct. 12. The King has appointed the Marquis de la Fayette, Commander in Chief of all the troops within a circle of fifteen leagues of the capital. Orders are given for using the utmost severity against the distributors of seditious papers. The Heralds have proclaimed publicly in Paris a prohibition against mobs, and have authorised the military to disperse them.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

In the affray at Versailles, the King's body-guards behaved very gallantly. About 50 of the Parisian troops and mob were killed, and thirty of the King's guards were cut to pieces. Eighty were carried prisoners to Paris, the rest saved themselves by flight.

This regiment is different from any other, being composed, both privates as well as officers, of persons of the second order of the nobility in France. The heads of those who were slain were carried in triumph to Paris, and shown about the streets on tent poles.

On Wednesday last all the districts of Paris met early in the morning, and orders were given to surround all the avenues of the Thuilleries, which had been only defended the preceding night by a common guard. A thousand troops were immediately ordered on that duty, and all the gates of the palace are further secured by a train of cannon to prevent any surprize or escape.

Wednesday being Court day, their Majesties received the foreign Ministers in the palace. The King looked uncommonly dejected, the Queen

was in tears the whole time, and only talked a little to the Imperial Ambaſſador. The ſight was uncommonly gloomy, and the court broke up after a ſhort time.

In the evening the diſtricts of Paris, paſſed a reſolucion, that the regiment of the King's body guard ſhould be immediately broken, and never more revived—and that in future, his Majeſty ſhould be guarded by citizens inſtead of ſoldiers.

During theſe proceedings at Paris, the National Aſſembly at Verſailles did not tranſact much buſineſs. On Wedneſday evening, however, they came to two reſolutions, and it was ſuppoſed that would be the laſt day of their ſitting there.

The purport of theſe reſolutions were,—That the National Aſſembly ſhould adjourn to Paris, and, That its meeting ſhould ever be inſeparable from the King's place of reſidence.

One bad conſequence produced by the different revolutions that have taken place of late is, that a general miſtruſt pervades the whole capital.

For the laſt 24 hours the King has not eaten an ounce of food, and great apprehenſions are entertained that his health is in great danger, to ſay no more.

The following is the Letter which cauſed the firſt alarm in the National Aſſembly.

"GENTLEMEN,

"LAWS newly conſtituted can only be properly judged of, when taken in their general maſs;—in ſuch great and important objects, the whole is joined by one common link.

"Nevertheleſs, I feel it extremely natural, that in a moment when we invite the Nation to come to the ſuccour of the State, by a ſignal act of confidence and patriotiſm, we ſhould aſſure it of its neceſſity and propriety. Therefore, in the hope that the firſt articles of the Conſtitution which you have preſented to me, united with the continuation of your labors, will fulfill the expectation of my people, and ſecure the happineſs and proſperity of my kingdom, I acquieſce in theſe Articles according to your deſire, but on this poſitive condition, from which I never will depart, That the general reſult of your deliberations ſhall leave the entire effect of the Executive Power in the hands of the Monarch.

"A general view of my obſervations ſhall be laid before you; by which you will be made acquainted, that, in the preſent order of things, I can neither with efficacy protect the recovery of legal impoſitions, the free circulation of money and proviſions, nor the individual ſafety of my citizens. I will nevertheleſs fulfil the eſſential duties of Royalty; the welfare of my ſubjects, the public tranquility, and the preſervation of good order among ſociety, are dependant on it. It is my wiſh therefore, that we make it a common cauſe to remove thoſe obſtacles which may obſtruct ſo deſirable and ſalutary an end.

"It remains for me to acquaint you with frankneſs, that if I give my acquieſcence to the various articles of the Conſtitution which you have laid before me, it is not that they are according to my ideas, a model of perfection; but that I conſider it praiſeworthy in me not to delay paying attention to the preſent wiſhes of the deputies of the nation, and the alarming circumſtances which ſo ſtrongly invite us to reſtore the public tranquility and confidence among the people.

"I do now explain myſelf on your declaration of the rights of man and citizens. It contains very excellent maxims proper to guide your deliberations; but principles which are liable to different applications, and even conſtructions cannot be juſtly appreciated; nor is it neceſſary they ſhould be, until the moment when their true ſenſe is fixed by thoſe laws to which they are to ſerve as a baſis. (Signed) LOUIS."

THE OBSERVER.——No. VI.

[The Obſervations contained in the following come home to the feelings of every citizen of the United States: Every patriotic Editor of a public Paper, will doubtleſs enrich his Miſcellany by their republication.]

REMARKS ON TAXATION.

THE greateſt effects are produced by the moſt ſimple cauſes. A great mind may be diſtinguiſhed by the ſimplicity of its conceptions, and the art of managing momentous concerns, by thoſe plain means which others have overlooked. If we examine the hiſtory of mankind we ſhall perceive that the moſt eminent characters in civil and religious policy, obtained their ſuperiority of reputation by diſcerning the opportune moment to ſweep away complicated ſyſtems, the work of thoſe who had been laboriouſly and minutely wiſe; and ſubſtituting in their place ſome plain ſcheme of truth and practice, which the people can underſtand and ſee to be for their advantage. In every enlightened country, a majority of the people are willing to do right, or what is the ſame thing, that which is for their own intereſt. Intricacy in the meaſures of government, is a common courſe of loſing the public confidence; and this ought to be the caſe, as it expoſes the ſubject to tyranny and fraud, without any means of detection. The manner of raiſing, collecting and applying a national revenue, has generally been eſteemed the moſt difficult part of government, and doubtleſs more uneaſineſs hath ariſen from this than every other ſource. This difficulty hath generally been imputed to the avarice of the human heart. It hath been ſaid that the people will neceſſarily be diſpleaſed, with every regulation which requires any contribution of their property to the public; but I cannot yet believe that ſo much both of the fool and knave is eſſential to human nature. Honeſty is known to be the beſt policy, and the ruling half of an informed people, ſetting aſide moral obligation, will on this account prefer honeſty. Let them be convinced the State is honeſt in its government, and with the ſame honeſty and cheerfulneſs, they will contribute their quota of the general expence; but the people can never have this evidence of national integrity with ſuch a confuſion of ſchemes as have filled the United States.

More than four fifths of the citizens through the Union are willing to ſatisfy every demand of juſtice. The late revolution of government is a proof that they have magnanimity ſufficient for every event. But in this buſineſs a financier who means to lead them, muſt have a ſimple and plain ſyſtem both of raiſing and applying the revenue. He muſt have a permanent ſyſtem—one that will not need new modelling every ſeſſion of the ſupreme Legiſlature. It is allowed on all hands that taxation hath cauſed uneaſineſs in moſt of the States, but it is not from any want of honeſty in the people. Some reaſons of this uneaſineſs were mentioned in my laſt number, and there are others which deſerve notice. When the ſums to be paid in the progreſs of the war became conſiderable, the State Legiſlatures through almoſt the whole union, with the beſt intentions and a real deſign to favor the people, ſet themſelves to new modelling thoſe modes of taxation, to which they had been reſpectively uſed—addition upon addition was made to the tax laws—every year produced ſomething new, which, the next, was probably repealed, for the ſake of ſome alteration ſuppoſed to be better. This fluctuating ſtate of the tax laws became a temptation for particular perſons to favor themſelves; and jealouſy has been gradually introduced between reſpectable claſſes of citizens, whoſe property is in difficult ſituations. The people at large are unable to comprehend the deſign of ſuch frequent alterations—the whole appears to them like confuſion, and a game played between the more knowing ones, to promote their own purpoſes. A frequent violation of funds or appropriations to particular uſes, in the application of revenue hath been another ground of uneaſineſs. The State muſt be ſaved at all events, and there may be exigencies of danger which will warrant ſuch violations; but nothing of this kind can amount to a juſtification, in one quarter of the inſtances which have happened. A worthy citizen always wiſhes for an opportunity to glory in the good faith of his country—national juſtice is his pride—the want of it wounds his feelings and ſinks his ambition—he becomes weary of paying, when the whole ſyſtem is a chaos, and the application ſo variable that none are ſatisfied, and the public do not obtain the reputation even of trying to be juſt. Another ſource of uneaſineſs, and this I think with great reaſon, is, that part of the public creditors have been wholly neglected, and among thoſe who have received ſome compenſation it hath been on various principles and in different proportions, though all had a right to the ſame juſtice. One half of the citizens without receiving any intereſt on their own ſecurities, have been taxed to pay the intereſt due to their neighbors, whoſe notes might run in another name, but had no preference in equity. They ſubmitted to the neceſſity of the times with a fortitude almoſt unparalleled, and it muſt not be any longer expected from them. There is but one remedy for this evil—let the United States aſſume the whole public debt—it was incurred for them and in equity they ought to ſee it funded. The principal ought not to be paid if there was public ability, but the intereſt ſhould be annually ſatisfied.

This debt will be an advantage to the nation, and to individuals, to government, commerce, agriculture and manufactures. I can foreſee it will be enquired how ſhall this be done, will not ſo vaſt an amount ſink the people? By many theſe enquiries are honeſtly made, and by ſome merely to terrify. Methodize and ſimplify your whole treaſury department, and the burden on the people will not be one half of what they have annually borne for fifteen years. The United States have now an impoſt, the ſavings of this, beyond the ſupport of civil government will amount to a large ſum—but other ways and means will doubtleſs be requiſite. In a number of the States there is now an exciſe, which ought to be baniſhed from all, or extended through the whole—and perhaps the latter will be found neceſſary. An exciſe is a tax attended with ſome difficulty in collection, and if not thoroughly gathered proves a diſcouragement to the honeſt, who wiſh to obſerve all the regulations of government: but notwithſtanding this difficulty, there are ſome reaſons both of policy and equity, which I ſhall mention in ſome future number, that may render this mode of revenue expedient. The tax paid by the country planters and farmers, ought to be of one kind, and on the moſt ſimple principles, ſuch that every man may know by his own calculation, what will be demanded from him. Among the various expedients of taxation, deviſed by human ingenuity, a land tax of a certain ſum pr. acre on improved lands, is the moſt ſimple and permanent. It admits no altercation concerning the ſum to be paid—being placed on ſtable and immoveable property, the diſhoneſt cannot by any fraud eſcape payment—it favors the poor who have little property, while a poll tax cruſhes them—It comes on ſuch as have ſolid wealth—The quantity of improved land bears a nearer proportion to the comparative wealth of individuals in the State, than any other articles which can be reduced to taxation. Another thing which favors this mode of taxation in the United States is, that it may be carried into effect with eaſe, and in an intelligible manner, through every part of the empire. There will be no need of intermedling with the different policies of revenue in the ſeveral States, which cannot be reduced into a harmonious ſyſtem. A very ſmall land tax in addition to the other branches of revenue, would be ſufficient, and could it be introduced, by the plainneſs and ſimplicity of its operation, would give general content.

MR. FENNO,

If you think the following reflections are adapted to the enſuing public feſtival, let them appear in the Gazette of the United States. C.

REFLECTIONS FOR THANKSGIVING DAY.

"WHEN we ſurvey the ſtupendous expanſe, ſo ſumptuouſly furniſhed with a profuſion of planets, and luminaries revolving in appointed courſes, and diverſifying the ſeaſons; we ſee a work that is altogether worthy of a God. Again when we deſcend to the earth, and look abroad upon the infinite productions of nature, upon proviſions ſo amply anſwering to the wants of every living being, and on objects, and organs ſo finely fitted to each other—we trace a complicated maze of wiſdom, bounty and benevolence."—Thus the natural world furniſhes the moſt glorious ſubjects to excite our wonder, adoration, praiſe and thankſgiving.

When we contemplate the diſpoſitions of Divine Providence, as diſplayed in the various events that diverſify the ſcene of human exiſtence—the riſe and fall of empires, ſtates, and kingdoms—the uniform progreſs of virtue and public honor to the ſummit of earthly felicity and glory—and on the reverſe, the certain termination of vice, and contempt for the ſacred principles of public juſtice, in general and irretrievable ruin and miſery—how great are our obligations of gratitude and thankſgiving to the God of Providence who furniſhes us with ſuch powerful incitements "*to do juſtly, to love mercy, and walk humbly*, as the ſureſt means of lengthning out the public tranquility.

But the moral world furniſhes the reflecting mind with the moſt copious ſubjects of delightful contemplation! How are the glooms of ſuperſtition diſſipated before the reſplendent rays of enlightened reaſon and divine revelation! Contraſted with the ages of pagan darkneſs, the preſent period of illumination, places the human mind in a ſituation that affords a proſpect of the moſt ſublime attainments: And as knowledge pours its treaſures into the ſoul, the ſocial affections find a rich ſoil in which to luxuriate. Humanity and charity, acquire a predominant influence, while the malevolent paſſions are extinguiſhed in the human breaſt. May we not antici pate the time, when from entertaining juſt, and liberal ideas of the Deity, mankind ſhall learn to think more favorably of each other; and the common deſcendents of the original parent—recognizing the principles of conſanguinity and mutual dependence, ſhall be knit together as members of one great family—ſay, can gratitude exceed, or praiſe and thankſgiving be too ardent for ſuch favors? In the United States of America the human mind will have fair play: Prieſt craft, King craft, and State craft, with every ſpecies of impoſition on the underſtanding, are ridiculed and deſpiſed. While reaſon and true religion point out our duty and happineſs, in the plain language of common ſenſe.

Our religious and civil inſtitutions are the reſult of enquiry and experience; and unſhackled with the ruſty fetters of antique prejudice, we reſerve to ourſelves the liberty of amending them whenever convenience dictates. In contemplating this our ſituation every real friend to human happineſs and the United States, will feel his boſom expand with gratitude to that BEING to whoſe providence we are ſpecially indebted for every private, ſocial, and public bleſſing—How ſuitable, how wiſe, how indiſpenſible then the duty of THANKSGIVING.

Fully impreſſed with a ſenſe of our obligations to the Sovereign Arbiter of the Fate of nations, our Civil Fathers have called upon the people of this confederated Republic, to unite with one heart, and one voice, in Thanksgiving and Praiſe, to "*that great and glorious Being, who is the beneficent Author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be: for his kind care and protection of this people previous to their becoming a nation; for the ſignal and manifold mercies and the favorable interpoſitions of his providence in the courſe and concluſion of the late war; for the great degree of union, tranquility and plenty which we have ſince enjoyed; for the peaceable and rational manner in which we have been enabled to eſtabliſh conſtitutions of government for our ſafety and happineſs*; and PARTICULARLY THE NATIONAL ONE NOW LATELY INSTITUTED; *for the civil and religious liberty with which we are bleſſed, and the means we have of acquiring uſeful knowlege; and for all the great and various favors which he hath been pleaſed to confer upon us*"—A duty ſo rational, and ſo conducive to public felicity, that a wiſe Heathen hath ſaid, "The only foundation for national proſperity are, PIETY TOWARDS THE GODS, AND JUSTICE AND CHARITY TO MANKIND." CIVIS.

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 25.

We are informed that his Excellency Thomas Jefferſon, Eſq; and family, embarked at Cowes on board the brig Clermont, belonging to Meſſrs. Ritſon and Bayard, of this city, and ſailed for Norfolk in company with the Montgomery, Capt. Bunyan.

There will be Collections raiſed for the Relief of the Poor in the three firſt Preſbyterian Churches in this city, on the enſuing Thankſgiving Morning—a proper mode of teſtifying our gratitude to God for the ſignal mercies we are that day to commemorate.

When Boreas whiſtles from the North,
And ſends his icy morſels forth,
Turn not the wretched from your door,
But feed, and cloath, and warm the poor.
For they to life's beſt purpoſe live,
Who know how bleſſed 'tis to give.
"Thus happieſt he whoſe bliſsful light,"
Purſues by CHARITY's fair light,
A glorious hope beyond the ſky,
Where tears are wip'd from every eye.

The Creditors of the State Governments appear to be placed in a very ineligible ſituation in conſequence of the appropriation of the Impoſt to the purpoſes of the Union—for it is very evident that if the Exciſe and Impoſt united, were not more than adequate to diſcharging the intereſt of State ſecurities—the funds now left to the individual governments, muſt fall greatly ſhort of that object.

The debts of the reſpective States ought therefore to be placed upon a continental eſtabliſhment—and as there does not appear to be any other feazible plan of doing juſtice to this claſs of creditors, as meritorious as any in the United States, it muſt be pleaſing to every honeſt citizen to find that the ſentiment is becoming very general in various parts of the Union.

Should the creditors of the ſeparate States, be left to the mercy of local ſyſtems, and financiering committees of State Legiſlatures, with only the exciſe to depend upon, it is pretty evident, that while Continental Securities are rapidly appreciating, thoſe of the States will as rapidly verge towards annihilation.

MR. ADAMS'S LETTERS.

LETTER XIII.

AMSTERDAM, OCT. 26, 1780.

SIR,

THE thirteenth enquiry is, "*Of what resources might America hereafter still make use of?*" There are many resources, yet untried, which would certainly be explored, if America should be driven to the necessity of them.

1. Luxury prevails in that young country, notwithstanding all the confident assertions of the English, concerning their distress, to a degree, that retrenching this alone would enable them to carry on the war. There are expences in wheel-carriages, horses, equipage, furniture, dress, and the table, which might be spared, and would amount to enough to carry on the war.

2. The Americans might, and, rather than the English should prevail against them, they would be brought to impose duties upon articles of luxury and convenience, and even of necessity, as has been done by all the nations in Europe. I am not able at present, and upon memory, to entertain you with accurate calculations: but in general it may be said, with certainty, that if as heavy duties were laid upon articles of consumption and importation as are laid in England, or even in Holland, it would produce a revenue sufficient to carry on this war, without borrowing at all. I hope, however, they will never come to this: I am clear they need not. Such systematical and established revenues are dangerous to liberty; which is safe, while the revenue depends upon annual grants of the people, because this secures public economy.

3. If there should be hereafter any accession to the population of America, by migrations from Europe, this will be a fresh resource; because, in that country of agriculture, the ability to raise a revenue will bear a constant proportion to the numbers of people.

4. There are immense tracts of uncultivated lands. These lands are all claimed by particular States: But if these States should cede these claims to the Congress, which they would do in case of necessity, the Congress might sell these lands, and they would become a great resource: No man can say how great, or how lasting.

5. There is a great deal of plate in America; and if she were driven to extremities, the ladies, I assure you, have patriotism enough to give up their plate to the public, rather than lose their liberties, or run any great hazard of it.

6 There is another resource still. The war may be carried on by means of a fluctuating medium of paper money. The war has been carried on in this manner hitherto: and I firmly believe, if the people could not find a better way, they would agree to call in all the paper, and let it lie as a demand upon the public, to be hereafter equitably paid, according to its fluctuating value, in silver, and emit new bills, to depreciate, and carry on the war in the same way. This, however, would occasion many perplexities, and much unhappiness; It would do injustice to many individuals, and will, and ought to be avoided, if possible.

7. A loan from Europe, however, would be the best resource, as it would necessarily extend our trade, and relieve the people from too great a present burden. Very heavy taxes are hurtful, because they lessen the increase of population, by making the means of subsistence more difficult.

8. There are resources of agriculture, manufactures, and labor, that would produce much, if explored and attempted.

9. The resources of trade and privateering ought to be mentioned again. The real cause of our doing so little hitherto is this. The Congress, in 1774, agreed upon a non-exportation, to begin in 1775. This induced the merchants, in every part of America, to send their ships and sailors to England from whence the most of them never returned. The consequence of which was, that the Americans have been distressed for want of ships and seamen ever since. But the number of both has increased every year, in spite of all that the English have taken and destroyed. The vast number of ships and seamen taken this year, will repair those losses; and no man can say to what extent trade and privateering will be carried the next and succeeding years.

I have the honor to be, &c.

MR. CALKOEN.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

IT is said, "There are crimes not cognizable in Courts of Justice. Are not these fair game?" If they are crimes, let laws be made to punish them. If they do not merit this name, and are only foibles, I still deny the right to attack an individual on account of them. Foibles which do not amount to crimes are the proper objects of Satire and the Drama. But let us "spare the person and expose the vice." Most satirists have fallen into the error of attacking the agent and not the act. This entirely frustrates the end of satire. It should be general, not local. What applies to one only can extend its effects to him alone. But when a vice or folly is depicted in proper colors, the satire will apply equally to all persons who are guilty of it, and its effects be perpetual.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Begun and held at the City of *New-York*, on Wednesday the Fourth of *March*, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

An ACT making APPROPRIATIONS for the Service of the present YEAR.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there be appropriated for the service of the present year, to be paid out of the monies which arise from the requisitions heretofore made upon the several States, or from the duties on impost and tonnage, the following sums, viz. a sum not exceeding two hundred and sixteen thousand dollars for defraying the expences of the civil list, under the late and present government; a sum not exceeding one hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars for defraying the expences of the department of war; a sum not exceeding one hundred and ninety thousand dollars for discharging warrants issued by the late board of treasury, and remaining unsatisfied; and a sum not exceeding ninety-six thousand dollars for paying the pensions to invalids.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, SEPTEMBER THE 29th, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

An ACT providing for the Payment of the INVALID PENSIONERS of the UNITED STATES.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the military pensions which have been granted and paid by the States respectively, in pursuance of the acts of the United States in Congress assembled, to the invalids who were wounded and disabled during the late war, shall be continued and paid by the United States, from the fourth day of March last, for the space of one year, under such regulations as the President of the United States may direct.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, SEPTEMBER THE 29th, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

From the VIRGINIA INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

ELEGY.

On the Death of Col. JOHN DARBEY, *of Northampton county, Virginia.*

YES, 'tis a glorious thought! The worthy mind,
Matured by wisdom and from vice refin'd,
In various scenes of social life approv'd,
Of man the lover, and by God belov'd,
Must, sure, divested of its kindred clay,
Soar to the regions of empyreal day.
Such Darbey shone; to deck whose mournful hearse,
The Muse lamenting pays her grateful verse;
The Muse, long wont to love, as to revere
The Judge impartial and the friend sincere!
How has she oft with fixt attention hung
On the great truths that grac'd his flowing tongue!
Truths that he joy'd with candid warmth to draw
Fair from the moral, or the christian law!
How oft beheld him glad the friendly scene,
Without all cheerful, and all calm within;
And, far from mad ambition's noisy strife,
Fix the pure blessings of domestic life;
How oft, in him, with pleasing wonder view'd
A soul, where lawless passions sunk subdu'd;
Where virtue still her rightful rules maintain'd,
While gen'rous zeal, by bigotry unstain'd,
And freedom, that protects with watchful care
Man's sacred rights, securely triumph'd there.
Sprung from a race, that crown'd with honest praise,
By virtuous deeds adorn'd a length of days,
For him we hop'd kind temp'rance long would wield
Defensive arms, and o'er him spread her shield.
Fallacious hopes!—ah! see! the dire disease
Comes borne insidious on the tainted breeze.
Soon from her seat imperial reason thrown,
No more the friend, or son, or consort, known;
The fev'rous pest victorious winds its way,
Till spent, o'erpow'r'd by its resistless sway,
Frail nature yields.—O! parent, husband, friend!
Must then th'endearing names forever end?—
Heav'n calls him hence—at that all pow'rful call
Tho' sighs will spring, and tears unbidden fall,
Yet let us upward look ('twill give relief,
'Twill check the torrent of impetuous grief)
With mental eyes his radient course explore,
And view him landed on th' etherial shore;
Where envy's storms and factions ne'er molest
The native peace that calms the patriot's breast;
Where the great Judge determines ev'ry cause,
And blesses as he gives the just applause.

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER, 25, 1789.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SEPT. 19, 1789.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of ANTICIPATIONS.

No. II.

A PARTICULAR STATEMENT of WARRANTS drawn by the late Board of Treasury on MICHAEL HILLEGAS, late Treasurer of the United States, which remain unpaid, and were comprised in the Estimate made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and by him reported to the House of Representatives of the United States.

Date of Warrants.	*No.*	*In whose favor. Department, and for what drawn.*	*Dol. 90ths.*
		INDIAN AFFAIRS.	
1787. Aug. 12.	744.	Richard Butler, Agent for Indian Affairs, for Salary one quarter, ending 30th June last,	250
Nov. 22.	806.	Ditto, ditto, ditto, ending 30th September last,	250
Dec. 31.	825.	John Woods, in full for his services and expenses attending sundry Chiefs of the Choctaw Nation on a visit to Congress, per Act of the 18th of July last,	500
		Carried forward,	1000
		Brought forward,	*Dols.* 90ths. 1000
1788. Nov. 7.	1018.	Comfort Sands, Attorney to William Winn, Superintendant of Indian Affairs for the Southern Department, being for said Winn's salary from the 1st of April to the 29th of August, 1788,	
1789. May 23.	2158.	Arthur St. Clair, Esq. Governor of the Western Territory, to be by him applied, agreeably to an Act of Congress of the 27th of October, 1787,	419 60
	1160.	Ditto, being part of the Sum of 20,000 Dollars, appropriated for the extinguishing of Indian claims, per Act of the 2d of July, 1788,	1,864
	1161.	Ditto, same purpose,	2,000
25.	1163.	Richard Butler, Superintendant of Indian Affairs, one Quarter's Salary, ending the 14th of October, 1788,	2,068 7
26.	1164.	Ditto, for sundry Expenses in the Indian Department, from the 12th of October, 1786, to the 14th of October, 1788,	538 32
June 17.	1172.	Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the Western Teritory, in part of the sum of 20,000 Dollars, appropriated for extinguishing Indian Claims, per Act of the 2d July, 1783,	1,617 68
		Ditto, same purpose,	779 15
July 17.	1191.	John Cochran, Attorney to James Livingston, Deputy Superintendant of Indian Affairs, Northern Department, his Salary from the 1st of July, 1788, to 30th of June, 1789,	1,220 75
			500
			12,001 77
		PENSIONS ANNUITIES and GRANTS.	
1787. Jan. 29.	609.	Samuel Hodgdon, Attorney to Doctor John Warren, for the Education of Joseph Warren, eldest son of the late Major-General Warren, deceased, from the 1st of January, to the 30th of June, 1786, per Act, 8th of April, 1777,	248 89
24.	610.	Ditto, Attorney to ditto, for the support and Education of the three youngest children of said General Warren, deceased, from the 1st of July, to the 31st of Dec. 1786, per Act of the 1st of July, 1780,	225
Aug. 2.	788.	Ditto, Attorney to ditto, for ditto, from the 1st of January, to the 30th of June, 1787,	225
Oct. 16.	785.	John Warren, Guardian to the eldest son of the late Gen. Warren, being for the Education of said eldest son, for one year, commencing the 4th of July last,	500
1788.	1021.	Joseph Nourse, Attorney to Colonel Richard Gridley, his Pension from the 1st of July, 1787, to the 30th of June, 1788, per Act of the 2d October last,	444 96
May 22.	911.	George Morgan, for the Tuition of Geo. M. White Eyes, from the 1st of Nov. 1786, to the 13th of Sept. 1788,	58
1789. March 10.	1106.	Daniel McCormick, Executor to the Estate of Elizabeth Thompson, deceased, for her Pension from the 1st of July, to the 16th of August, 1788,	12 78
	23. 1162.	Joseph Bindon, Attorney to Joseph Traversie, for his Pension from 1st of October, 1788, to 31st March, 1789, per Act of the 8th of August, 1782,	60
			1,774 23
		CONTINGENCIES *of the* WAR DEPARTMENT.	
1787. Sept. 13.	751.	Henry Knox, Secretary at War, being for the use of the Ordinance Department,	1,600 30
Oct. 6.	765.	Doctor Joseph Waldo, being for his Attendance, and Medicines supplied sundry sick Soldiers of Col. Jackson's regiment at Springfield, in the State of Massachusetts,	252
Dec. 22.	819.	James O'Harra, Contractor on the Western Frontiers, on Account of Issues to be made under his Contract, and for Expenditures in the Quartermaster-General's Department, for 28,691 15	
1788. March 31.	868.	Deduct so much paid, 19,711 15—8,980 Henry Knox, Secretary at War, being for the Contingent Expenses of the War Department,	960
April 14.	890.	Ditto, being for the purpose of subsisting Recruits, ordered to be raised by the Resolve of Congress, of the 3d of October last, during the Time they are collecting, and on their Route from their respective States to Fort Pitt, 5,500	
		From which deduct so much paid on said Warrants, 3,000—2,500	
Ditto.	893.	Ditto, being to enable him to discharge the Arrears of Pay due to sundry Store-keepers, and other Officers in the Ordinance Department, for the year 1787, and to defray charges hereafter arising in said Department,	6,000
1789.	1074.	Ditto, being to discharge the Rent of sundry Buildings, occupied by the Public in Virginia, and the Pay of Thomas Holt, Assistant Deputy Commissary of Military Stores, from the 1st of July, 1787, to the 30th of June, 1788,	1,310
Feb. 17.	1083.	Robert Watts, Attorney to Stephen Moore, being for the Rent of West-Point, from the 31st of December, 1787, to the 31st of December, 1788,	437 45
March 2.	1098.	James Reid, Attorney to Joseph Hubley, late Assistant Deputy-Commissary of prisoners, at the Post of Lancaster, being for his Pay, Rations, and Forage, from the 1st of January, to the 25th of February, 1782,	95 10
April 7.	1128.	Smith and Wyckoff, for provisions issued at West-Point,	178 12
May 15.	1149.	Ditto, for their Issues at West-Point in January last,	197 2
June 17.	1173.	Ditto, for Provisions issued at West-Point,	187
Aug. 4.	1201.	Ditto for same Purpose,	191 9
			22,888 18